

WEATHER FORECAST:
Tomorrow:
Fair. Warmer.

THE EVENING NEWS.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

TEMPERATURE TODAY:
At 3 p. m., 80 degrees.

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1906

NUMBER 89

Among the modern luxuries are

Kirschbaum Suits

in tropical wears and weights for hot weather. All the style and fit of regular full-lined garments. Serges and worsteds; quarter-lined with mohair or pongee silk. Skeleton construction, firm, shape-retaining and cool. Ask for Kirschbaum clothes. (warranted.)

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Wear the eastern styles. We are sole agents for A. B. Kirschbaum & Company in Ada.

Scott-Hoard Co.

GREATEST FOURTH IN HISTORY OF TERRITORIES

Guthrie, Okla. July 4.—Oklahoma held her first Fourth of July celebration today. Other Fourths have been duly observed since the opening of the Territory, but today is the first time that Oklahomans have entered into the festivities of the day with the knowledge that they are now a part of the great union of states, whose independence is commemorated today. The people of the new state entered into the full spirit of the holiday today, and from every section smoke of exploding firecrackers and of booming cannons could be seen rising toward heaven. In a number of cities the Fourth of July celebrations were combined with statehood celebrations, the most notable example being Shawnee, where all statehood demonstrations were put off until the Fourth. In other towns and cities the aspiring politicians got busy and upon the programs may be seen the names of a goodly number of Oklahomans who were barred.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR THE MONTH

The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics, department of agriculture, finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau that the average condition of cotton on June 25 was 83.3 as compared with 84.6 on May 25, 1906, 77.0 on June 1905; 88.0 at the corresponding date in 1904 and a ten year average of 84.1.

The following table of condition on June 25 of this year with the respective ten year averages shows:

States	June 25,	Ten Years, 1906
Texas	82	83
Arkansas	86	86
Oklahoma	90	85
Indian Territory	84	87
United States	83.3	84.1

This week's government report indicates a cotton crop of 10,765,000 bales on the following calculation: The average condition of the cotton crop reported by the government at the end of

June for the past fifteen years is 84.7 per cent. The average yield for the past fifteen years is 197 pounds per acre. This week's report shows a condition 1.4 per cent below that average. The indicated yield therefore is 194.25 pounds per acre.

The average this season, as reported by the government, taking to account the admitted over estimate of 2 per cent, is 28,686,000 acres, less the average amount abandoned during the last fifteen years, 3.4 per cent leaves a net acreage of 27,710,767,000 acres on which a yield of 194.25 pounds will produce 5,382,500 pounds of lint cotton, which reduced to a net weight of 500 pounds equals 10,765,000 bales.

W. C. T. U. Dinner.

The W. C. T. U. ladies will give a dinner next Saturday in the Breckinridge building on Broadway. Proceeds will go to defray expenses of entertaining Territorial convention, W. C. T. U. next September, at Ada. Price 25 cts.

EACH DISTRICT ASKED TO TAKE ITS OWN CENSUS

Poteau, I. T., July 5.—Judge Clayton, one of the districting committee for Indian Territory, arrived in the city Tuesday afternoon and after holding a short term of the Probate court announced that he wanted a meeting of as many of the citizens of the Fourteenth District as could be reached. At night the near-by towns were phoned and a good number from various points were here by 8:30.

Judge Clayton addressed the meeting, stating that the population of the Territory would be about 775,000, which, when divided by 55, the number of districts for the Territory, the population of each district would be about 14,000. In order to properly apportion the Territory he wanted the citizens of each district to select an executive committee to take a census of each township, giving only the total number of inhabitants thereof, and this total to be reported to them within two weeks.

A committee of three was appointed to select eleven committeemen from the Fourteenth Recording District, who were given power to appoint sub-committees for the purpose of taking the census of the district. The convention selected the following executive committeemen: R. L. Redwine, Spiro; P. C. Bolger, Poteau; Henry Cooper, Stiger; C. A. Billingsley, Howe; John

M. Brewer, Heavener.

J. Thomas, Talihina; S. T. Phillips, Chant; M. Nelson, Bokoshe; Jno. Robison, Coalington; Levi Wigington, Wall; J. J. Riggs, Wister; and O. J. M. Brewer, Heavener.

Judge Clayton went south Wednesday to Talihina, Antlers, Hugo and Garvin, and will from there go over on the Katy, after which he will go through the Chickasaw Nation, organizing these committees. He states that this method will expedite matters so that the districting can be completed and the elections held in November, on the regular election day. The judge says there is no politics in his method, but is the best way he can devise in carrying out the law, which requires his committee to lay off the districts as nearly as may be according to the population, which, on account of the great increase of population since the census of 1900, the census would not benefit them.

The judge admonished the citizens of all parties to nominate men of integrity and capability for the various positions, and by all means to have the constitutional convention make large counties on account of taxation. The citizens' committee will forthwith begin the work of taking the census for this district.

BRYAN CENTRAL FIGURE AT BIG LONDON BANQUET

London, July 4.—William J. Bryan was the central figure at the annual Independence Day dinner of the American society at the Hotel Cecil tonight. Nearly 500 members and guests surrounded the society's board and cheered patriotic sentiments with the peculiar zest born of exile. Ambassador Reid and Mr. Bryan engaged in some sharp, but good humored raillery and banter over political differences, the crowd evincing its enjoyment of the sport with cheers and shouts of laughter.

Mr. Reid in responding to Sir W. B. Richmond's graceful proposal of his health said with reference to Mr. Bryan:

"At home as a citizen, I have openly and squarely opposed him at every stage of his conspicuous career. I am reasonably sure that when I return home I shall continue to do the same. I believe he tonight is as well satisfied as I am, through my different reasoning, that the country we both love and try to serve, has not been ruined by its gold abroad. As the official representative of the American people without distinction as to party I am glad to welcome him here as a typical American, whose whole life has been lived in the daylight and one whom such a great host of my countrymen have long

trusted and honored."

Mr. Bryan, rising, amid laughter and cheers said:

"The temptation to make a political speech is strong within me. I have not had a chance to do so for ten months. However, I will restrain myself. With reference to the ambassador's remarks on gold, I wish to say that when I see the progress my country has made walking on one leg I wonder what it would have done walking on two legs. It is pleasing to test-

ify that the ambassador not only has fought me but he has done it well. No American rejoices more than I do that he is 3,000 miles from his base. While abroad I have met many good republicans—holding office and I only wish there were enough offices abroad to take all the republicans out of the country."

Chairman W. J. Jones proposed the health of King Edward, and Hayward Greenwood, president of the Canadian society and member of parliament for the city of York proposed the health of President Roosevelt. When they arose to drink the crowd discovered Mrs. Nicholas Longworth in the gallery and cheered and drank her health.

Following the passage between Ambassador Reid and Mr. Bryan the latter read his formal speech, the subject of which was "The White man's Burden."

Mr. Bryan's speech was received with a roar of applause.

Mr. Reid responded with a speech of his own, in which he said:

"I am very pleased to be here to-night and to be present at the 50th anniversary of the independence of the United States."

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AWFUL ORDEAL OF ENTOMBED MINERS

THRILLING STORY OF IMPRISONED FRENCH DIGGERS.

RESCUED AFTER 19 DAYS.

Exist on Stray Crumbs, Wood, Decayed Horse Flesh and Dirty Water—Kept Alive by Courage of Leaders.

Lens, France.—From early morning till dusk on Saturday I was engaged in investigating, inquiring and compiling facts from the survivors who have been through perhaps the most terrible ordeal that human nature has ever undergone, writes a newspaper man in relating the adventures of the miners rescued after 19 days' imprisonment in the coal mines here. Conversations which I have had with the hero Neny, with the equally brave Pruvost, Sr., with the lad Victor Martin, with Adeline Pruvost, with Nolet and with the brave and intelligent Henri Wattier enable me to place before your readers what I am convinced is an accurate and absolutely unique diary of these men back from the jaws of death.

First day—When the explosion occurred Neny, who related his experiences to me in expressive, vivacious language, was working with a foreman named Cartiere at the top of the Josephine incline. There was a tremendous, deafening sort of thud, instantly followed by a rush of noxious air and a blinding whirlwind of coal dust. Neny and Cartiere thought some catastrophe must have destroyed the entire coal field. The men, headed by the foremen and sustained by Neny's optimism, began to walk down the incline, their lamps still alight. At the bottom they met a thick yellowish fog, and being strongly incommoded by the bad air, retraced their steps. They heard noises of tapping and shouted and then



THEY FEASTED ON THE CARCASS OF A HORSE

the party led by Cartiere met a party of six led by Wattier, who had been caught by the explosion and isolated in a cul-de-sac by the roof partly falling in. They had dug a way out. The party now numbered 20. Lamps were still alight and they stopped and fed on bread and meat, which each had brought down in their canvas pouches for the midday collation. They had water in their gourds.

Second day—Four lamps go out. The men decide to stay where they are, hoping for rescue. Several men occasionally explore the gallery. Miners take it turns continually to heat signals on the compressed air piping running along the side of the gallery. Seven more lamps go out. Men sit or squat in the narrow gallery, discussing hopes of rescue. Seven more lamps go out. Horror of prospect of utter darkness if no one is immediately rescued. The men eat the remainder of the bread.

Third day—Only one lamp flickers, but this soon goes out and all are in utter darkness. Wattier and Neny however, have carefully wound up their watches and are letting them run until one or the other stops, know that twenty-four hours have passed. Then immediately they rewind the watches. The men chew wood taken from the bottom part of the timbering; others tear off strips from their canvas food pouches and mastinate them.

Fourth day—Several men are in utter despair and very weak. At the suggestion of Neny, who said, "Let us move if only to stretch our legs," the men groped their way along for many hours, keeping close together, the elders holding the apprentices by the hand. They retain what they think to be the bottom of No. 3 shaft and try to get up the Goya ladders, but these are entirely broken down and the shaft obstructed. They then wander away through the galleries, quenching their thirsts from puddles. They have nothing to eat but wood and the remainder of the canvas pouches. The apprentices fall, too weak to continue, but are urged on by the men, who half carry, half push and drag a boy several hundred yards, but are finally obliged to abandon him to die. They reach the level from which Neny's party originally started, stumbling on the way over many corpses. On some of the bodies are small portions of food, which are divided among the group.

Fifth day—Five men die. Neny and Wattier decide to move in two different directions. One party finds the carcass of a horse in a stable and, after making a meal they fill pouches taken from the corpses with strips of meat, oats and carrots found in the stable.

Sixth to twelfth day—The men have only a hazy recollection of the chrono-

logical events during this terrible period. Wattier's party progressed for days on hands and knees, frequently burrowing to clear the way through the debris of timber work and fallen earth. At one point they came across a stream of water from a punctured hosepipe and were refreshed immensely. When the oats and meat were finished they chewed wood and canvas again. Neny's party lost the foreman, who had been very weak for two days.

Several times the men distinctly heard signals. Once one of Neny's party was sent back to hack slices from the nearest of four or five dead horses they had passed. Neny thinks they must have burrowed and wormed their way through 2,000 yards of earth and debris. At last they heard loud knockings close to them. Their hearts leaped high with joy. The rescuers had at last gone through, they said. Arms were pushed toward and voices were heard. "It's my father," young Pruvost said. The two parties had met. The despair of both was heartrending. There were now 13 and they decided that come what might they would live or die together.

Twelfth to fourteenth day—"Party grope their way aimlessly about trying hopelessly to find some exit. Occasionally they stop to take a roll call and make sure that all 13 are together, sometimes all walk, drinking from occasional small puddles and chewing wood, and three or four times in groping against the wall find a stray miner's can or wallet containing water or a piece of hard-baked bread.

Fifteenth day—Hopes revived by distinctly hearing a cart rumbling which they knew to be the rolling of coal trucks. "The coal field is not destroyed," says Neny. "There is hope."

Sixteenth to nineteenth day—Neny's courage and inspiring words alone keep men alive. Wattier and Pruvost, the elder, take the youngsters by the hands and stop with them to let them rest. At last on the nineteenth day far away they saw a dim moving light and on coming up to it found a stable guard. The men crowded round the astonished man in the dark. "We have escaped and we want to go up," they said.

At sight of these apparitions the man, who was nailing something to the woodwork, dropped his hammer and ran off in sheer fright to the bottom of No. 2 shaft close by. The lift was there, with Watchman Surmont. "I have met several live corpses who ask to be taken up," cried the frightened man. Presently the men themselves appeared—and you know the rest.

Neny is convinced that there must have been many other parties of miners alive and wandering about for he and his companions frequently heard sounds and once the faint distant sound of a human voice.

PATIENT'S ADVENTURE WITH INSANE DENTIST.

Latter Draws Eight Teeth, When Only One Molar Ached, at Point of Revolver.

Paris—A terrible adventure befell the secretary of a well-known French deputy when he was visiting his dentist the other day.

He had been suffering from tooth-ache and went to have the troublesome tooth extracted. He sat down in a chair, and had just begun to explain his trouble when the dentist shouted



THE MADMAN WRENCHED OUT EIGHT TEETH.

out: "All right! I'll have them all out for you in a minute."

The secretary attempted to state that he merely wanted one tooth taken out, but he stopped short when he saw the dentist produce a revolver.

Pointing the weapon at the secretary's head, the dentist exclaimed: "If you move a muscle while I am taking out your teeth you are a dead man."

The secretary saw that he was at the mercy of a madman, and remained perfectly still while the dentist put the revolver back in his pocket and proceeded to draw the teeth. One by one they were pulled out, the madman drawing the revolver whenever the patient exhibited any signs of protest.

When eight had been wrenched out the madman said: "That will do. You have been very quiet. Half a crown, if you please."

The secretary paid at once, staggered out of the room, and went to the nearest police station.

A force of police was sent, and when they entered the room the madman opened fire on them. He shot one of the constables in the arm and another in the leg before he was knocked down and handcuffed.

KING IS AGING FAST

EDWARD BELIEVED TO BE NEXT MONARCH TO DIE.

Two-Score Years of High Life Telling on British Ruler—Desperate Fight Being Made with Aid of Doctors.

Washington.—In diplomatic circles here it is common talk that King Edward of England will be the next monarch to vacate his throne at the call of death. He is now fighting desperately, with the help of his doctors, to neutralize the denuding effect of 40 continuous years of high living.

His majesty is aging rapidly. Though he always puts on a smiling face and braces his figure in public, he is unable to keep up appearances for long. His latest lengthy public appearance was at the opening of parliament in February. He drove from Buckingham palace to the house of lords, a distance of about one and one-half miles, had his state robes put on, read a speech of about 1,000 words and then returned to the palace.

The programme was not an arduous one, but Edward was greatly fatigued before the close; his voice grew husky half-way through the speech, and he was almost a limp rag on the drive back to his London residence.

At the slightest ailment his family invariably send for Sir Frederick Treves, the noted doctor, who performed the operation for appendicitis on Edward just before his coronation.

Recently when Edward, while out walking, strained his foot at Windsor, Treves was summoned by special train, though all he could do was to tell the king that the trained nurse, who is always in attendance, had treated the foot correctly. If Edward cuts his finger a hasty call is sent out for Treves, or if he has a slight headache, the doctor has to be summoned. These precautions are necessary because of the general weakness of the king's health. His system is so full of the results of high living that he



KING EDWARD OF ENGLAND.
(General belief is that he will be Next Monarch to Die.)

slightest ailment may develop into his final illness.

The king is on a diet, and he has been strictly limited as to the amount of alcohol and tobacco he can consume. He has been compelled to give up the belief, when he held until recently that if he spent six weeks every year at Marienbad, taking the water cure, he could do as he pleased the rest of the time. He is now compelled to take the cure every day of his life, by living as abstemiously as any other sick man.

Only a few weeks ago Dr. Ott, who attends Edward during his periodic summer visits to Marienbad, was summoned to Windsor for a consultation with the home doctors. Dr. Ott remained a considerable time at Windsor studying the changes in Edward's condition that have occurred since last summer.

Dr. Ott would not have come to England unless something serious were the matter.

King Edward's knee is giving him considerable trouble. He broke the kneecap when he was prince of Wales, eight years ago, and it did not heal properly.

The king's hair and beard that have been gray for a long time are now turning silvery, and his face is coming to have a drawn expression. His eyes are heavy, and are growing dull, while thick pouches and deep lines are becoming visible under them.

The chief factors in the possibility that Edward will live for a few years longer are his absolute disregard of worry and trouble, and his courage.

This latter characteristic he showed when several years ago Spillo, the anarchist, tried to assassinate him at Brussels. One shot had been fired, point blank, which missed the king, and Spillo was about to shoot again, when Edward, not flinching in the least, exclaimed compassionately, "You poor fool!"

However, there are some ills that all the courage in the world cannot cure, though it may prolong life for a short time.

Fished for Snake Under House.

Muskogee, Ind. T.—Jacob Watis, a full-blood Cherokee, brought a large rattlesnake to the city, and after trying to get rid of it all day failed to find a buyer. He says he captured the snake, which for the past year has been living under his house, by looping a heavy cord and fishing for his snakeship for several days.

Part of Finger in Cigar.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—George Louhard, of Memphis, Tenn., while visiting relatives smoking a cigar, and breaking it open, he discovered a portion of a piece of the nail. It is believed some workman's finger was caught in the machinery and the several portion became accidentally mixed with the filling.

HANDLE MOUNTAIN OF MAIL

Interesting Facts Concerning Gigantic Work Performed by Postal Employees at Chicago.

Chicago.—Two million letters a day, 14,000,000 a week, 60,000,000 a month, a mountain of mail that every 21 days would fill the space occupied by the Masonic Temple—this is the enormous amount of mail handled at the Chicago post office.

Following are some of the wonderful facts about the amount of mail that passes through the Chicago post office:

There are 2,000,000 letters mailed daily in Chicago, 14,000,000 a week, 60,000,000 a month and so many in a year that human mind cannot grasp the number.

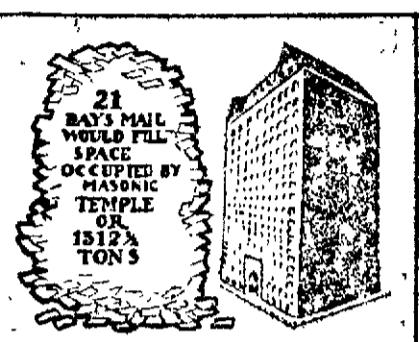
The daily deluge of letters weighs 125,000 pounds, or 437.5 tons a week.

There are 220 tons of other matter to be handled daily, or 1,540 tons a week.

Placed end to end the daily letters would cover 183½ miles.

Placed end to end in four months the outgoing letters would stretch around the world at the equator.

The stamps in the letters would



MAIL HANDLED BY CHICAGO POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

each day reach from one end of the city to the other.

Three hundred and eighty years of time is consumed daily in writing these letters, a startling total of 2,600 years a week, over 14 centuries a year.

And each of these letters that aggregate so wonderful a pile, must be handled many times.

"When a letter is dropped in the window it falls on a carpet," explained Frank H. Galbraith, superintendent of mails, in tracing an envelope, "and is taken to the second floor. It falls on a huge steel table around which are 30 or 40 men. They arrange the letters so that the stamps are all one way.

"A moving belt carries them to a stacker and then into the canceling machines, which handle from 500 to 600 letters a minute.

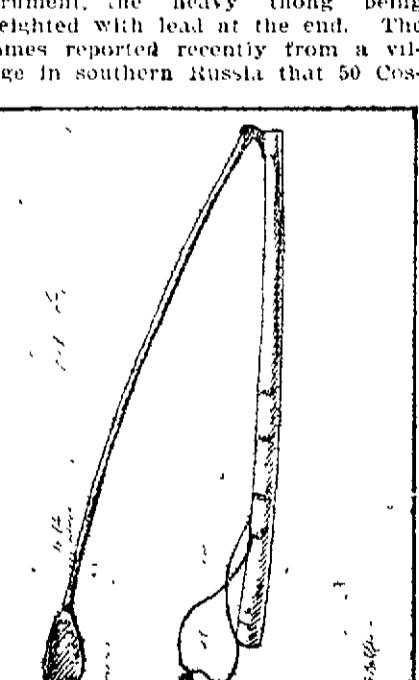
There are 13 machines, all working after four o'clock in the afternoon. From the canceling machines the letters go to the primary separation cases.

"The real expert work then begins. The distributors must know where every town is in the state that he handles, and the time of every mail train and work accordingly. It takes three years of work before a man can really appreciate the demands of this place."

INSTRUMENT OF TORTURE.

The Cossack Nagalika Used to Punish Russian Revolutionists—Heavy Whip Weighted with Lead.

London—Whenever the czar is in great difficulty he has recourse to the Cossack's knot. It is a horrible instrument, the heavy thong being weighted with lead at the end. The Times reported recently from a village in southern Russia that 50 cos-



THE COSSACK'S KNOT.

sacks and 70 gunners appeared and knotted 18 peasants. One of them died and the schoolmaster became insane. Another telegram describes the flogging of 50 peasants in a Lettish village. Even the schoolmistress, who had taught her pupils revolutionary songs, got 35 strokes, and one revolutionist was mangled until the bones protruded through the flesh.

Shut 19 Days in a Mine.

Hazleton, Pa.—The rescue of a miner from a mine after an entombment of 25 days recalls the experience of Joseph Metuskey, of this city, better known as "Big Joe," and six other men. They were closed in at the Jeanesville mines for 19 days 16 years ago through the flooding of the workings by the tapping of an unsuspected body of water. "Big Joe" and his companions escaped to a higher chamber, and were perched there until the mine was drained. The flood occurred after the men had eaten their noonday meal, and they had little left in their dinner pails for supper. After the third day they had nothing to subsist on except the poisonous sulphur water. In desperation they chewed the wood from the pillars of the chamber.

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The American National Red Cross Association

Help When Warring Elements Bring Suffering as Well as in Times That Nations War—Practical Business Methods.

How full of meaning the words "Red Cross." They bespeak humanitarianism, those wearing the badge are given right of way wherever emergency calls for quick relief, ready response of medical skill and nurse's aid. We hear the San Franciscans were somewhat irritated that President Roosevelt should have doubted the people of their stricken city would be equal to organization and conduct of relief work, for a moment felt unready to bid welcome to the Red Cross official sent out to take charge of contributions; but the president immediately gave assurance that turning over authority to the Red Cross association was merely intended to fill a gap, an emergency measure, the organization brought to the fore that people might feel their gifts were to be disbursed by experienced hands, by business-like methods. This assurance, and the attitude of Dr. Devine, the Red Cross representative, at once puts matters on an amiable footing, city and Red Cross are to act in harmony.

Miss Clara Barton, the organizer of the first American Red Cross society, is now well up in years, and some time ago it was thought best that a younger person assume the responsibilities of president. Through a long series of campaigns—beginning with the forest fires in Michigan and end-



DR. DEVINE, RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

ing with the Galveston disaster—Miss Barton had directed the activities of the society in a work of much beneficence. Large sums of money, contributed by the public, were usefully expended, human suffering was alleviated in many widely separated fields, and thousands of people were helped to get on their feet after they had been stricken down by catastrophes or nature or the operations of war.

While by no means minimizing the beneficence of the work done, criticism began to be heard of a lack of business methods in the Red Cross work, chief among the criticisms, the declaration of the society's failure to make and publish properly audited statements of receipts and disbursements. During the Spanish war a number of business men in New York, wishing to cooperate with the Red Cross work, offered to give the society all the moneys collected if Miss Barton would allow them to send a representative to Cuba to supervise expenditures and audit accounts. Their proposition was declined, and the business men decided to organize what became known as the New York Red Cross Auxiliary, the organization controlling its own expenditures and at the end publishing a detailed account thereof.

It was at this time the suggestion was made, with all the tact possible, that Miss Barton resign the post she had so long honored and her place be taken by a practical business man. Miss Barton appeared to think favorably of the suggestion at first, but later decided not to retire, obtained a charter from congress and reorganized the society. From now on the public were made aware of serious increase of friction—details need not be entered into, suffice it to say the public rejoiced when discord ceased, a bill was passed incorporating the American National Red Cross association.

An editorial in the Outlook, calling attention to the first annual meeting of the reorganized society, makes this comment of the need there had been for reorganization: "The American Red Cross was organized in 1882. For more than 20 years it has led an active existence. How far short it has come of the objects for which it was

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

Look Like Ordinary Express Cars and Are of Superior Speed and Power.

Some idea of what the locomotive of the future will be may be gained from the type lately completed for the use of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad by the Westinghouse company. The first of 25 locomotives ordered by that company, reports the Boston Transcript, that within another quarter of a century a steam locomotive in New York will be a sight to cause people to collect in crowds. The new electric locomotive looks like an ordinary express car, with a double trolley connection on the roof of the car. It weighs only 78 tons, but its builders claim that it can pull a train of 250 tons between New York and Boston at an average speed of 70 miles an hour. A freight train that can bring goods from New York to Boston in three hours will get plenty of business even though the freight rates may be raised. And yet this type of locomotive is only the first of what is sure to be a long line of locomotives, of increased speed and power, and the differences between this and the electric locomotive of the future may be as great as that between Stephenson's "Rocket" and the 200 ton locomotive of the Pennsylvania to-day.

MAKING RELIEF RATES.

Western Railroads Came to the Aid of Kansas When the Crops Failed.

One of the great grain-producing states of the union is Kansas. Under normal conditions it sends enormous quantities of grain to other states. About four years ago, writes Samuel Spencer, in "Railway Rates and Industrial Progress," in the Century, the weather completely reversed this situation, causing a failure of the corn crop; Kansas had to buy corn for its own consumption from Iowa, Illinois and other favored regions, in order that its cattle might be fed and put upon the market. Low emergency rates were promptly established, and the remarkable spectacle was presented of corn moving west bound in large quantities to Kansas. On another occasion, when the weather went to the other extreme, with the result that the corn crop was unusually large and the price unusually low, Nebraska farmers had to accept a price below the cost of production. To afford relief to those farmers, the Nebraska railroads and their eastern connections made a temporary reduction in rates that gave the farmers 50 per cent. more for their corn.

COULDN'T MAKE THE STOP

Station Agent's Wise Suggestion to an Engineer of Limited Experience.

A. J. Cassatt, the president of the Pennsylvania railroad, said at his New Year's reception, a recent inexperienced workman

"That reminds me of a western lad. He got a place on a railroad, became a brakeman then a fireman, and one day, in an emergency, he undertook to run a locomotive."

"He ran the locomotive well enough, but he could not stop with the necessary precision, for this needs practice."

"With one station in particular he had trouble. He ran some 30 yards beyond this station, and then, putting back, he ran as far the other way. He was preparing for a third attempt, when the station agent put his head out of the window and shouted,

"Stay where you are, Jim. We'll shift the station for you."

Age of Honesty.

"Will you sell me a ride on your commutation ticket to Lovelystburg?" asked the stringer on the suburban train of the regular passenger, whose status is shown by the packages with which he is surrounded.

"Certainly," answered the commuter, "but suppose you sit besid' me and chat as though you were a friend of mine going home with me. Slip the change for the ride in my pocket unobtrusively, and it will be all right."

"But I didn't know one had to be so secretive about it."

"Not formally, but nowadays we never know when some magazine writer may be planning an exposé of the suburban ticket grafting"—Cleveland Leader.

Latest in Railways.

Hochstaufen, near Bad Reichenhall, in Germany, will soon have one of the most peculiar railways in the world. It will run up a steep mountain-side, and will be operated by a balloon. The mountain is so steep that no ordinary way of locomotion would do, so it has been planned to hitch a balloon to the car that makes the up trip, and have it practically lift the car to the top of the hill. But the car will be held to the earth by clamps that will retain the wheels close to the rails, and the upward tendency of the balloon will furnish the power. The big bag of gas will be 67 feet in diameter, and will have a lifting capacity about 10,000 pounds.

Uncle Ab Again Railroads.

"Talk about gettin' hunkie with the railroads! Did you hear how Uncle Ab went down to the track where it said 'Whistle' at the crossin', an' got mad, cause no train come an' him whistlin' hard as he 'fud' for a half hour. He says the railroads oughter be regglicated, by heck!"—American Spectator.

IMMUNITY FROM PNEUMONIA

May Be Ensured by Healthy Living and Attention to Sanitary Conditions.

Though modern medical science has decided that pneumonia is an infectious disease that fact need not terrify if one take a little trouble to learn something about the disease. It is produced by a special microbe the existence of which is so common in the mouth of even healthy individuals that it is considered almost as a normal inhabitant of the upper part of the digestive tract. One reason why the saliva of a human being is likely to prove fatal to animals if injected subcutaneously is because the special property of the germ is to produce pus whenever it gains entrance directly under the tissues. It does not produce a purulent inflammation in pneumonia, because it lies on the mucous membrane of the lungs, but does not gain an entrance into the tissues. Sometimes it finds its way into the blood, but does not produce serious results unless the patient is much run down.

From these facts it can be seen that the problem of the method by which pneumonia is contracted is exceedingly difficult. The presence of the germ is not sufficient alone to produce the disease, but there must be a certain predisposition on the part of the patient, followed by the deposition of this germ on a mucous membrane.

Though the method of the distribution of the disease is not known definitely it is acquired by mingling with crowds at a time when one is extremely tired, or when, for some reason or other, the interval since taking food has been longer than usual.

Dr. Anders, who is an authority on climatology, says in an article on lobar pneumonia: "The coincidence of existing low temperatures, high barometric pressure, the direction and velocity of the wind and maximum mortality from pneumonia is so uniformly constant as to suggest a close and direct relation between their combined influence and the progress of mortality from pneumonia. But," he adds, "the major influence by the seasons, however, is probably not direct that is, by a lowering of the bodily temperature resistance due to the low temperature, high barometric pressure, direction and velocity of the wind, etc., but indirect, namely, by bringing about that effective element in the causation, concentration and increased virulence of the specific poison in consequence of closed doors and windows and lack of free ventilation."

From these facts we see that we may procure immunity from pneumonia by healthy living, and that sanitary conditions are needed rather than protective serums. The Japanese give us a lesson in this, for they are essentially a people who live in fresh air and sunshine. Personal cleanliness is another factor in the prevention of tuberculosis and pneumonia, which are house diseases.

FISH ROE IN GREAT DEMAND

Good Prices Offered in France for Important Product of Atlantic Coast Fisheries.

There is now offered to the fishermen of the New England coast a ready and profitable market in France for fish roe, or spawn, an important by-product of the cod, hake and pollack fisheries.

"The sardine fishery a valuable industry of France" says Consul General Mason, "is confined principally to the 150 mile stretch of the Atlantic coast from Lorient to the mouth of the Gironde, the principal mart of the sardine fisherman being at Les Sables d'Olonne. The sardine spawns in deep water and comes about five months of the year to shallow waters along the coast in search of food. The different minute marine growths which form the natural food of the sardine have become depleted, and in order to attract and retain the immense shoals of that fish on the French coast the fishermen have been obliged for years to feed or bait the sardines with some material as similar as possible to their natural food. For this purpose the main recourse of the fisherman has been to the roe or eggs of codfish and mackerel, derived from the fisheries of Norway, pickled in salt brine, packed in wooden barrels and imported to France under the name of roe or codfish and mackerel, dutiable at 16 cents per long ton.

"There are engaged in the French sardine fishery about 2,000 boats, each of which uses under ordinary conditions about 25 barrels of roe during the fishing season of each year. Of this vast quantity about 30,000 barrels per annum have been derived from the Scandinavian fisheries, some from the French cod fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland and a small quantity from the United States. The price, delivered in France, has ranged from \$12 to \$20 per barrel, but this year for some reason the supply from Norway has been abnormally small, and the price has advanced to nearly \$30 per barrel."

Getting Timid.
Assistant—That railroad official wouldn't have pictures of his office taken.

Photographer—Why not?
"Because I told him we couldn't do it by flashlight, and would have to make an exposure."—Baltimore American.

The Eternal Problem.
The Young Man (enthusiastically)—I say who is that beautiful woman here? Do you know her?
The Older One—I don't, though I've been married to her for the last five years!—Bystander.

English Drawing Room and Evening Court

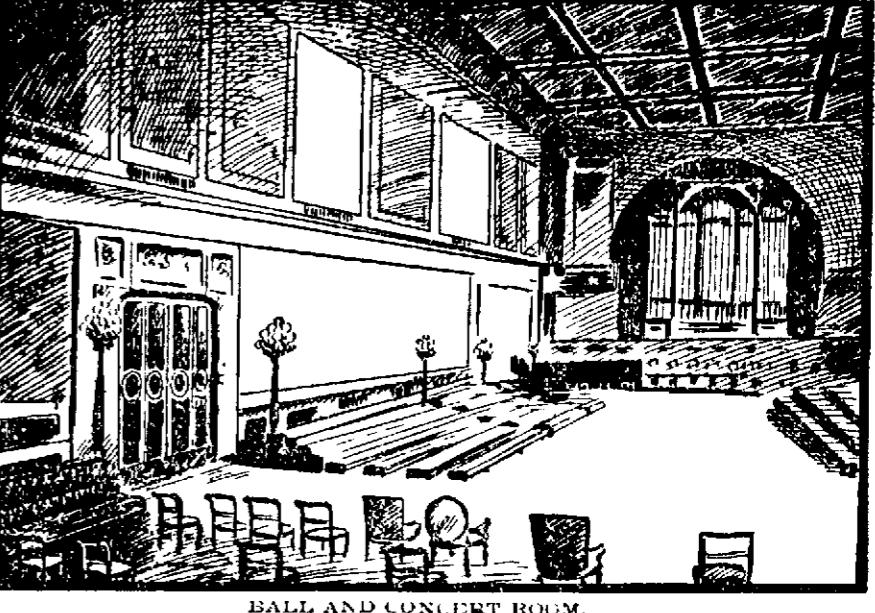
Presentation a Trying Ordeal—Court Dress and Procedure Strictly Regulated—Changes Introduced by King Edward.

The American girl is born to many privileges, and in the light of the present talk about King Edward's first court of the season and the number of American women to be presented, we feel inclined to include among the privileges—though by so doing we may offend valuing republicanism—that of eligibility to make a bow before their English majesties. A writer in the Canadian Magazine, of issue 1901, remarks: "The United States mother planning eagerly for the social career of her daughter, remembers, perhaps with relief, that all the daughters of the greatest republic are eligible—under favor of their ambassador—whilst British girls are by virtue of lineage or upon stamp that she 'belonged.'

At the entrance to the august apartment, the second precious card is delivered up to an attendant, who hands it to the lord chamberlain. This functionary in a loud voice announces the names of debutantes and lady presenting. With heart thudding, a film before the eyes, the awed debutante makes her curtseys and, with what grace she is able, retires. Formerly she had to back out of the room, a very difficult matter with that cumbersome long tail, four yards in length. The article in the Canadian Magazine informs us that formerly an attendant equipped with a rod lifted the long train and put it over the lady's left arm. A white veil must droop from the hair, and three white feathers stand up; white gloves, shoes and stockings must be worn. The bouquet was once an important part of the toilet, but Queen Alexandra has decided against flowers as taking up too much room.

Court dress for a man consists of black velvet tail coat, decorated with a drawing-room the matter of costume is not left to individual taste; certain features are strictly regulated. A court train is obligatory, from three and a half to four yards in length, depending from one or both shoulders, so arranged that the wearer upon retiring from the "presence" may carry it over her left arm. A white veil must droop from the hair, and three white feathers stand up; white gloves, shoes and stockings must be worn. The bouquet was once an important part of the toilet, but Queen Alexandra has decided against flowers as taking up too much room.

For Edwrad's second court there accompanied the invitations particular directions as to attire, and this advice:



BALL AND CONCERT ROOM.

Ladies who pass the presence at their majesties' court are requested to be kind enough to remember that their trains, which are spread by the pages on entering the throne room, should be kept down until they are picked up and restored to them by the pages who will be in attendance at the exit door for that purpose." To-day, we are told, the debutante "may absolutely trust to the exquisite and ceremonious care which will attend her every footstep on the way from the palace door to their majesties' presence."

Queen Charlotte held evening drawing-rooms. William IV and Adelaide preferred to hold them by day, as did Queen Victoria. King Edward and Queen Alexandra held no drawing-room during the year of mourning for Victoria, and when at last formal announcement was promised of a resumption of the ceremonious function, all were agog to see what changes would be introduced. The following were made: Change from afternoon to evening, an evening court; attendance and presentation by invitation only.

In the old days the company used to faint for bite and sup. In the present rule there is supper, a superbly served affair. Queen Victoria did not care for residence at Buckingham, but Edward and Alexandra reside in the palace, and the kitchens are in practical working order, guests at an evening court sup delicately. Usually by one o'clock the general company has departed, many to make a visit in the wee sma' hours to photograph's, who will have flashlight all ready to "take" the wonderful presentation costume; not a few to finish the night at parties given in honor of the presentation occasion.

Formerly grand afternoon teas, called peacock or train teas, were the custom—the fair debutantes arrayed in all their glory. Still farther back was a custom which seems to us very English indeed, driving in state in Hyde Park, a public display of costume and fact of court presentation.

In the early days of the reign of Queen Victoria very splendid drawing-rooms were held. But as age and sorrows descended, the queen was wont to retire after receiving the corps diplomatique and the entree people, relegating her duties to Princess Alexandra. It was in 1863 Alexandra held her first drawing-room, at the time a bride of 19. It was a great occasion, for four hours the young princess unwearily bowed and smiled to the throngs; over 2,000 women and several hundred men were present that day. All sang praises to the lovely lady representing the queen, and long remembered the picture made that May day by the princess of Wales in her gown of bridal white looped up with sprays of lilac blossoms.

ELLEN THAYER.

Ada Evening News

OTIS B. WEAVER, PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MGR.

Entered as second-class mail matter, March 26,
1889, at the post office at Ada, Indian Territory
under the Act of Congress March 3, 1893.

Advertising rates on application.

LOCAL NEWS

Ada went visiting.

Clifford Harden is reported ill today.
Dr. Hollaway, of Center, was in town today.

A good milk cow for sale. See W. A. Alexander.

For RENT.—Two furnished rooms Mrs. Dr. Shands.

Mrs. W. L. Lowden and children are visiting in Ahola.

Please Roberts, of Bebe, is in town today.

Mr. and Mrs. Burley, of Sulphur, are in town today.

Old clothing made new at Chitwood's Tailor, over Rollow Bld.

P. C. Miller, an old Adante, now of Ardmore, is in the city today.

WANTED.—A lot of nice plums at the News office. Mrs. M. D. Steiner.

The injured man at the Ryan camp near town is reported better today.

300 hats to go at half price. Hurry and get your choice. E. L. Steed.

Ben Balderson, the Katy operator, has accepted a position at Oklahoma City.

J. W. Hyatt and son, Allen, and J. P. Dudley, of Jesse, were in town trading today.

Mrs. W. F. Etter left today for Wapanucka where she will visit her father.

L. N. James has an injured hand as a result of celebrating the 4th with his two year old son.

Arrange to eat dinner Saturday with W. C. T. U. ladies at popular price of 25 cents.

Senator T. P. Gore, of Lawton, was in town a few hours between trains Tuesday.

Miss Lillie Reed has accepted a position as stenographer for the law firm of McKeown & Galbraith.

The County Farmer's Union is in session today. A report of the meeting will appear tomorrow.

Mrs. R. A. Montgomery and little grandson, Earl, are visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. Pete Rollow.

LOST. Eyeglasses, Friday, between my office and residence. Will give finder reward. J. M. Doss.

Mrs. Henrietta Woodard of Elk City, Okla., is a guest of her cousin, Mrs. N. B. Shands, and aunt, Mrs. Stephen son.

Aldrich and McKeown, East Main street merchants, are installing wagon seats at their place of business.

1,000 pairs of men's, ladies' and children's shoes at 50¢ on the dollar.

E. L. Steed

E. L. Steed has purchased a stock of gents' furnishings at Vinita, and will close them out at an extremely low price.

Miss Gertrude Case, music teacher, left Tuesday for Chicago where she will spend the summer studying under Sherwood.

Mrs. Dr. A. E. Davenport, of Tishomingo, attended the funeral services of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McKeel's little son Wednesday. She will return this evening.

Miss Alice Long and grand-father J. E. Long left Wednesday for Tyler, Texas. Miss Alice will return to Coalgate in Sept., where she will teach in the public schools.

Ada was practically depopulated Wednesday, the Fourth. Here is where they went: Konawa 180, Roff 100, Shawnee 78, Oklahoma City 34, Stonewall 15, Coalgate 11, Bird's Mill 22. Half of the balance went to Boggy and the other half to Sandy. The fishing crews report lots of fish and the northern excursionists lots of firewater.

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children.

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

Ross Tipton has opened his barber shop next door to the Harris Hotel. The equipment is brand new throughout. Tom Anderson, of Texarkana, came in Wednesday and took charge of the shop this morning.

C. J. Moore, member of the district democratic executive committee and chairman of the Roff Democratic club, is in the city attending the meeting of the county Farmer's Union. Mr. Moore is one of our best farmers and best Democrats.

Carney Sells.

G. P. Carney has sold his City Livery to E. S. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is one of Ada's best known citizens and has had considerable experience at the business. He respectfully solicits a continuation of the patrons of former proprietors.

New Paper at Tulsa.

Tulsa, I. T., July 5.—Tulsa is to have a new Democratic paper. It will be a consolidation of the Weekly Times and Weekly Chief, and will be known as the Oklahoma Constitution. It will be owned by a stock company incorporated for \$10,000. J. G. Galloway, publisher of the Times, will hold the controlling interest and assume the management of the paper.

Recital.

The little Misses Jewell Broadfoot and Katherine Reed gave a musical recital on the Dr. Shands lawn Tuesday evening. The little Misses demonstrated remarkable talent and progress as pianists, and are to be congratulated upon their efforts. It may be truly said that these were the youngest entertainers Ada has ever produced. A good size crowd was present.

Killed in His Yard.

Durant, I. T., July 5.—At Kemp, a small village southwest of Durant, N. C. Dillingham was killed about 9 o'clock Tuesday night in front of his yard with a pistol, one shot being fired, the bullet entering the heart, Dillingham dying instantly.

CLERKS ARE RUSHED.

Officials Busy with Choctaw-Chickasaw Patents.

Muskogee, I. T., July 5.—The land office of the Chickasaw-Chickasaw division of the Dawes commission is still rushed to their utmost capacity, and no one in the division is allowed to take a leave, although the employees are entitled to thirty days in the year, and each man is trying with all his might to catch up with his particular work. Up to this time, there has been over 22,000 patents issued and delivered, with only one of them being returned, and this is something remarkable for the reason that all the patents are delivered, by registered mail and the identification etc., is all done by mail. In this way the commission has a receipt for the patent and there is no question that may come up in the future as to the delivery of the patent.

Rob't McKeel.

After a lingering illness death came to little Robert McKeel, Tuesday at 6:15 o'clock at the Oklahoma City Sanitarium. The remains arrived here accompanied by the parents at 8:00 p.m. The funeral service was conducted by A. M. Croxton at the home on 10th street at 2:00 p.m. Wednesday.

Of the relatives that were summoned Mrs. W. O. Cook, and Mrs. A. L. Asbury, of Chism, Mrs. W. T. Ward and Mrs. E. Davenport, of Tishomingo, sisters of Mrs. McKeel, and Will Chisholm, a brother of Mrs. McKeel, of Chism, were present at the funeral.

The bereaved parents have the heart felt sympathy of their many friends in the city.

Will Elect Music Teacher.

The school Board has resolved, that at its next meeting, the last Saturday in July, it will elect an official music teacher, whose duty it shall be to furnish music and direct the entertainments and Commencement exercises to be given under the direction of the school.

It is not to be construed that the Board in anywise assumes responsibility for the financial success of the Musical department, but that it is to be sustaining within itself.

It is further agreed that pupils may take their music from any teacher who will move within a certain prescribed distance from the school building the distance to be determined by the superintendent. It is further provided that no pupil shall be dismissed to take more than two lessons each week, and that the hours of dismissal must be suited to the convenience of the superintendent, and further that the Board reserves the right to discontinue this arrangement at any time it may think best.

It is to be hoped that teachers as well as parents and pupils will co-operate with the superintendent to make this new order of things as relates to the musical interest of the town a success.

Should anyone wish to make application for the place herein mentioned, let them file their application with the secretary.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Little Granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Westcott the Victim.

Oklahoma City, Ok., July 5.—Ruth, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Westcott of this city, while assisting other children in burning rubbish in an alley Tuesday night, sustained burns about her body which resulted in her death a few hours later. The family was preparing to move to St. Louis. Neighbor children were helping the little girl carry rubbish out of the house which they piled in the alley and set fire to. In some unaccountable way the dress of the little one caught fire from the flames, and before it could be extinguished fatal burns had been inflicted.

Ruth was the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Westcott of Ada. They were notified of the tragedy by wire Tuesday night and left on the first train for Oklahoma City. They were very fond of the little girl and we sympathize deeply with them in their sorrow.

The Payton Sisters Tonight.

The Payton Sisters and their big dramatic and vaudeville company arrived in the city this morning and will appear in Mark E. Swan's great play "The Unwritten Law," tonight.

They are a good looking, well dressed crowd of people and judging from reports that precede them will no doubt give the theatre going people of Ada some of the best plays ever seen here.

They are here for three nights and give a complete change of program each performance.

Enough electric fans have been placed in the Opera House to make it delightfully cool and it will no doubt be filled at each performance. The prices are 25, 35 and 50 cents.

30,000 Club for Ardmore.

Ardmore, I. T., July 5.—A thirty thousand club has been organized here with the following officers: C. W. Baumbach, president; Richard Lester, vice president and temporary secretary, E. L. Deen. The object of the club is to promote immigration to this section.

INDIAN SCHOOLS BY CONTRACT.

Benedict will Simplify Management of the Institutions.

All boarding schools in the Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole and Cherokee nations will probably be run on the contract plan next year. Superintendent Benedict will recommend this to the Commissioner of Indian affairs and there is no doubt but that the plan will be adopted.

Heretofore all supplies for these boarding schools, except those in the Choctaw nation and a few in the Chickasaw nation, have been purchased by the superintendents and charged to the tribal governments. In the Choctaw nation the contract plan has been in use and has proven very satisfactory. The plan is to award the contract to the superintendent. This is not only a saving of money but eliminates a great deal of unnecessary "red tape." The tendency of the government, especially in school matters, is to simplify the work.

COURT ON WHEELS.

Officers Deal Summary Justice to Jointists.

Wapanucka, I. T., July 5.—Commissioner Hicks and deputies Dowell, Cassada and Le Fore are now officiating as traveling court, and they swoop down into the joint-keepers without mercy. The trials are held right in the "booze shops" and the liquors are destroyed and the "booze-sellers" are either jailed or put under bonds. Hicks' traveling court found and destroyed in B. F. Stroud's joint 25 quarts of whiskey. A gambling den was also raided by the court on wheels, and justice was dealt out right and left. The traveling court did considerable bottle smashing in Coalgate, and arrested about six Indian liquor sellers and gamblers. The court will move from our little town to another destroying the contents of joints and arresting the keepers.

BIG SHOW.

At the Opera House Thursday night July 5

The three distinguished young actresses, the Payton Sisters, and their big dramatic and vaudeville company will be seen at the opera house Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. The company numbers 17 people and includes some of the highest salaried stock actors in the country. They were billed to open the new theatre in Sulphur this week and owing to the fact that it was not completed on schedule the company was secured for here.

They will produce three of the best plays, opening with Mark E. Swan's "The Unwritten Law." Besides this play a complete vaudeville show will be given between acts consisting of the newest singing, dancing, novelty and comedy specialties. The prices will be only 25, 35 and 50 cents.

JUDGE US

by Soda. It has made hundreds of regular customers for us in the past. No expense has been spared to make it perfect—the most DELICIOUS BEVERAGE that can be produced. Our syrups are from FRESH FRUIT. They are PURE. A menu of one hundred cold drinks and you will like them all.

Mason Drug Co.

Telephone 55.
Ada, I. T.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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Office in Duncan Building.

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CAMPBELL & TERRELL

Attorneys-at-law

Practice in all Courts

Ada I. T.

MISS NELLIE KENNEDY,

TRAINED NURSE.

Konawa Ind. Ter.

Phone No. 33.

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail

Buggies

The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

MEN AND WOMEN.

For Dogs 4 to 12 lbs. Natural

4 to 6 lbs. Artificial

6 to 10 lbs. Artificial

10 to 12 lbs. Artificial

12 to 15 lbs. Artificial

15 to 20 lbs. Artificial

20 to 25 lbs. Artificial

25 to 30 lbs. Artificial

30 to 35 lbs. Artificial

35 to 40 lbs. Artificial

40 to 45 lbs. Artificial

45 to 50 lbs. Artificial

50 to 55 lbs. Artificial

55 to 60 lbs. Artificial

60 to 65 lbs. Artificial

65 to 70 lbs. Artificial

70 to 75 lbs. Artificial

75 to 80 lbs. Artificial

80 to 85 lbs. Artificial

85 to 90 lbs. Artificial

90 to 95 lbs. Artificial

95 to 100 lbs.